The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862—TEN PAGES.

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BETHESDA,
THE ORIGINAL WAUKESHA WATER

BETHESDA GINGER ALE,
Perfectly Pure. The Best in the World
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20 gallons for One Dollar.

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A FRONT OFFICE WITH SAFE VAULT

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The Claremont Cottages

FOR RENT.

The Claremont Cottages

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The Claremont Cottages

THE PEOPLE'S PROTEST.

Meeting of the Public Regarding the Late Shooting Down of Gen. Grant.

An Almost Universal Expression of Opinion Against the Edict of New York.

He Refused to Go Before and He Also Should Be Confirmed a Rebel Measure.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Quinticenary Religious Account the Life the Cottages on the Mountain Side.

Gen. Frank Grant Visits Central Park to Select a Site for the Grave.

Services in Honor of the Illustrious Dead in Many Cities—Expressions of Sympathy.

THE CHOLERA.

BOGGS & GRANT
GENERAL AGENTS
NO. 33 PINE STREET
ST. LOUIS, MO.

LAID TO REST.

Impressive Funeral Services of Judge T. Lyle Dickey at His Old Ottawa Home.

A Distinguished Gathering of Lifelong Friends Braves the Heat Again.

An Eloquent Tribute by His Pastor—Burial Among the Loved Ones.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 25.—[Special.]—Judge T. Lyle Dickey was laid to rest this afternoon under the shadow of "The Oaks"—his daughter, Mrs. Willard's home—and to the pastoral of an address a eulogy of his last friends and associates an event will have been ever known for our memories. The body lay in state at the Supreme Court Room from Sunday afternoon until 2 o'clock, and to that hospital hallowed more than 5,000 persons from Ottawa and the vicinity paid their personal respects to the departed Judge. Early this morning [illegible] from all directions began to [illegible] their tribute of sympathy to assistance at the funeral. A special car from Chicago arrived on the regular noon train bringing many distinguished men to the ceremonies. The car was under the conducting of Dr. Jasper D. Chapman, an intimate friend of the Dickey family, and took the following persons:

Hon. Lyman Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Gage; Hon. Joseph McKenna, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Mrs. McKenna; Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and Mrs. Grosscup; Hon. Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Judge of the United States District Court, and Mrs. Landis; Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, and Mrs. Dunne; Hon. Edward Osgood Brown, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Brown; Hon. Francis Adams Blackburn, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Blackburn; Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, and Mrs. Grosscup; Hon. Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Judge of the United States District Court, and Mrs. Landis; Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois, and Mrs. Dunne; Hon. Edward Osgood Brown, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Brown; Hon. Francis Adams Blackburn, Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Blackburn; Hon. William H. Moore, Hon. John Lambert, and L. F. Moore.

Notable from prominent people are the people gathering from other parts of the State. Among these from the [illegible] of North Dakota [illegible] a [illegible] the [illegible] Dickey [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] Among these present were:

Throughout the city schools and stores, and most of the [illegible] were closed from the beginning of the services. Every bell in the city tolled a requiem for the departed Judge, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY.

WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1889.

THE MARKET AND COMPANY.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE going out of town for the summer and wish to mailed to them for 25 per month, postage free, further address to copies.

THE REPUBLICANS look to the rights of Pittsburg gentility.

TAMMANY is still much anxiety as to Mrs. Gen. Grant's condition.

THOUSANDS of Welsh colliers are idle because of trade depression.

THE Belgian Senate has adopted a bill imposing a series of night.

ORDERS will be taken by the British Government to relieve the garrison of Zanzibar.

WILLIAM WHITMAN has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Ship-building Company.

THE funeral of the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey took place at Ottawa, Ill., yesterday afternoon.

CHICAGO BULLETIN makes a general review of the changes that agitated this by our of his stocks before the Summary of the Tribune.

GEN. LOGAN has bought the cemeteries, old-fashioned mansion in Clifton Heights, the highest promontory overlooking Washington for his landmark home.

THE resolution to debate the treaties between Tunnis and China will consist of two civil officers, one naval and one military officer, and the French Minister Plenipotentiary.

POSTMASTER Inspector JAMES B. DAVIES, in charge of the Chicago District, has resigned by request. He supposes he is an "offensive partisan." His successor has yet been appointed.

TYPOGRAPHY was the nineteenth anniversary of the invention of the American cable. There has not been a moment's interruption in telegraphic communication since the lines were first opened.

AT a meeting yesterday of the Londoners' Exchange of this city it was determined to organize a Londoners' Fire Insurance Company and to provide for better protection in the business district by guarding it with fire tugs.

THOSE statistics in the possession of the Secretary of the American Iron & Steel Association to ascertain that pig-iron manufacturers, especially the Western Bessemer makers, have been making too much pig-iron during the first half of the present year.

ARTICLES were stolen from hotels. The largest number of thieves came under the "Supreme Mary Dolan remain unbroken, and the majority of the inhabitants have fled, those remaining being unable to attend to the work. Incomplete returns show that Sunday throughout the Kingdom 2,000 new cases were reported, and that there were 819 deaths.

DISPATCHES made officially to the Government contradict the rumors circulated yesterday by Henry M. Stanley and Rosbert, the former Minister to Belgium, as to Congo. It is stated that the encouraged stories of the explorer's relations are fictitious, and that it scarcely yields enough to support the natives, and therefore cannot produce food for an additional white population.

THE troops of the soldiers in Cadiz are appalling. It has now reached every seaport province of the Kingdom from Barcelona to Cadiz, and from the latter port is spreading into Portugal, while from the former it threatens to cross the Pyrenees into France. It has also invaded the interior far to the north and west of Madrid, until at last more than three-fourths of the provinces are infected with it. Its fearful progress is admitted by the figures. Up to the 30th of June there had been 1,970 deaths; to the 27th, 4,000; to the 4th of July, 6,000; to the 10th, 10,000; to the 13th, 12,000; to the 15th, 15,000. The average number of new cases daily is now over 1,000, and of deaths nearly 1,000. Both destruction argues that Spain presents all the essential conditions which promote the diffusion of cholera, and that it will go on increasing until the supply of those fuels is in another given out or it is arrested by the cold of winter. There was the little doubt also but that it will cross the Pyrenees as its conveyor from the fomites in the French Mediterranean ports, which are now taking measures to expel sailors from their overcrowded dens.

THE Salvation Army will have a grand parade in London today, the object being to influence Parliament to pass the Criminal Amendment Act increasing the age of consent to girls from 13 to 16 years. The army will march to the House of Commons, and present a petition signed by 250,000 persons praying for the immediate passage of the Bill, which should have relation to the moral tone of girls.

THE Post's scheme for a house-to-house canvass of the voters to back in Chicago, so that the voting positions may be established in accordance with your Election law, was adopted by the County Board yesterday. An analysis of the character of the persons appointed to act as assistant clerks, discovers, that the proposed accomplishes is to be a mere farce, as, with a few honorable exceptions, bummers and workmen comprise the list of appointees.

THE late canvas business was worse to badly demoralized as at the present time. Prices at points on the great inland seaboard were the most thoroughly reports of vessels sold by the lack of freight to carry. Offers were made yesterday in Chicago to carry grain to Buffalo at one cent a bushel, but shippers did not want tonnage at any price. For the first time in the history of [illegible] a tow of one boat a bushel to Buffalo was offered from that point.

ASSESSOR JOHNS, Postmaster at Indianapolis, is to be investigated. It is even talked that Vice-President HARRISON will be included in the inquiry. It is alleged that the investigation is brought about under circumstances of an unfavorable feeling between JOHNS and HARRISON that in any event Democrats hope to be appointed to all the offices in the Indianapolis Post-Office. It is currently reported in Washington that with characteristic selfishness HARRISON proposes to be the leader of an anti-Administration party based on the dogma of "to the victors belong the spoils."

THE money market was dull yesterday, with no hardness to an extreme in sum. The operations of sterling bills were reduced. Investment securities were quiet. In the New York stock market there was a decline early, followed by an advance and a strong close.—The Chicago produce markets were rather more active, and breadstuffs were weak, owing to the weather here and in Europe. Provisions were steady. As compared with Saturday last closed 1¢ more higher, but 1¢ more lower, corn ¼ more lower, oats ¼ more higher for this month, but easier on the rate, rye firm, barley steady, forwards ¼ cent lower.—The hog market was strong at the opening, but closed at Saturday's quotations. Cattle were dull and irregularly lower, the decline varying from 10@25 cents. Sheep averaged steady.

THE TRIBUNE prints on the first page of this morning's issue the sentiment from two-thirds of the country in regard to having the session of the Columbian Exposition held in New York City. It will be observed that the sentiment against locating the fund here in the midst of a pleasure ground is universal. From all classes, except perhaps the less thoughtful of the people of New York, who seem willing to have the great Carnival's grave in their healthy park as an additional attraction to a public show, come the same expressions of a belief that some other point should be chosen. The discussion printed by THE TRIBUNE are not the only evidence of this feeling. From Philadelphia it is reported that Mr. George W. Childs, the most intimate friend in life of the ex-Governor now said to doubt as Minister Morton, is in constant receipt of letters and telegrams from public and private citizens urging their disappointment at the course proposed.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE NEW BLOCKADE LAW.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, only two points are urged against the constitutionality of the Election law by cities and villages passed at the late session of the Legislature in response to the Chicago demand. One of these is that it is a violation of the constitutional provision which confers legislation, and the other is that any law which suspends upon local option is contrary to the Constitution, to this report. These two objections may be examined briefly with a result which will reassure the friends of the law.

The language of the Constitution is as follows: "The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases," among these enumerated cases is: "The opening and conducting of any election or designating the place of voting." The question, then, is whether the law is special or local legislation. It applies to all the cities, villages, and incorporated towns which may decide to adopt it by popular vote.

What is the meaning of "local"? Webster defines it as "pertaining to a particular place or to a fixed or limited portion of space; limited or confined to a spot, place, or small district." The same authority defines "special" as "pertaining to or constituting a particular sort, kind, or quality" of any thing.

The law would certainly have been local if it had been applied to Chicago alone or any other one city or town in the State. It would have been special if it had selected and designated by name some part of cities, as Chicago, Springfield, and Peoria, and excited Bloomington, Quincy, Cairo, Geneva, etc. It would then have separated those cities from their kind and made a special arrangement for their elections and not for the other cities. But since the law applies not only to all cities but to all villages and all incorporated towns throughout the State, it is neither local nor special, and it does not discriminate either in favor of or against any one of a kind of communities recognized by the Constitution and the other laws of the State.

The Constitution prohibits special legislation "for incorporating cities, towns, or villages," but that did not prevent the Legislature from passing a general law providing rules for the government of all cities, towns, and villages which organize under that law. If such a law be constitutional, which unfortunately has never doubted, then a law must be constitutional which regulates the elections to be held in such incorporated cities, towns, and villages and applies to a general class already organized and operating under laws which have been held to be valid and constitutional.

A special law under the language of the Constitution for the opening or conducting of any election would require that residents in Chicago or Springfield should be opened and conducted in a manner differing from that of other cities; but the mere fact that the manner of holding of the kind, does it applies to all cities and other incorporated communities which choose to adopt it, it specifies how "designating the place of voting" would be in dealers that the polls shall be located in Chicago, as was done last fall by action of the Fall B'd., or in dwellings in Rockford, where the were but single precincts that they must be held in respective places in all the cities, towns, and villages.

The addition of special legislation to the Constitution of 1870 was enacted for the purpose of curbing of the most special evils and private bills which had previously been passed by the thousand at every session of the Legislature. It was to prevent private and not to prevent the Legislature from passing laws of general application and uniformity throughout the State. The provision has been before the Supreme Court in a variety of ways, and the court has always construed the term special legislation in accordance with the above principles. The Constitution does not forbid legislation for the general welfare and conferring no special privileges for the benefit of particular local or individuals.

The fact that the entire law of the City Election law depends upon the local option of each municipality cannot possibly affect the validity of the act, because the principle of local option has been sanctioned by constitutional in other laws of the State. Thus in relation to the sale of liquors, which gives to every city, town, and incorporated village the right to prohibit by vote of the people the sale of intoxicating liquors within its corporate limits. The law is general in its terms, but confers such authority to elect for itself whether or not it will adopt the prohibitory regulations, and in this respect it corresponds exactly with the new Election law. The same is true of the powers of incorporating cities, towns, and villages, given to adopt it is not strange many upon other words that have previously organized under special charters, but generally there to reorganize under the general law at the vote of the people. Chicago was one of the cities which availed itself of local option in that case.

There is no room to apprehend that the City Election law will be declared unconstitutional. The entire line of decisions touching the constitutional provision about special legislation has been favorable to the constitution of this act. If the people of Chicago adopt the act of the Democratic majority the Supreme Court will be further encouraged to sustain it as an evidence that the law is adapted to the necessities of large cities and calculated to promote purity in elections.

THE CORRUPT DEMONSTRATION.

The Communists of Chicago Sunday had their number of Bail' meet recording their malevolence against the people and property of this city, as well as against the laws of the State and country. There is no other class of people who ever parade without the National flag. There were no flags in the Communists' procession except the red and black, which symbolize the destructive principles of their organization. In addition to these they flaunted in the faces of law-abiding people and good citizens a variety of insulting signs which were without suggestion of their motives and purposes. A glance at these mottoes will reveal the sentiment and malicious character of their objects.

Upon one of these banners was written: "Every Government Is a Conspiracy Against the People." What people? Certainly not against legal and law-abiding people. The republican Government of this country is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and was made by the people for their own protection. If it operates against any people it is against the anarchists themselves, who would destroy it. They have arrayed themselves against the Government because its laws protect the people from their lawless and treasonable acts to force a just, wholesome, law-abiding, industrious class of the community who would break down all authority that they might bring about a condition of anarchy for their very gain. Another banner bore the inscription: "The Capitalist Class Today is Tyranny." Whose tyranny? Certainly not that of the wealthy, unfortunate poor, which is only a misfortune, for the relief of which our grand system of charity have been established. The tyranny which is attacked is that of the Communists. It is the tyranny which is brought about by refusal to work or by a profligate waste of wages on whisky, tobacco, and general dissipation, or by indolence and idleness. That style of tyranny is odious. It is the tyranny of the grog-shops and the laziness which is characteristic of a class of communistic who are interested in live without work. Upon another banner was written: "Down with All Laws." Why? Because the laws protect quiet and decent people in their rights, their homes, their places of business, their schools and churches, their social and political liberty, their quiet existence and property. So long as the laws protect these rights the community is with [illegible] the enemies of these people; hence they cheer "Down with all laws." Upon another banner was written: "The Ruling Monarchy—Moneybags." Why do they denounce moneybags? Because they cannot get at their contents. They are not opposed to money, as it is money they want most. Their hatred against it because it is not in their own hands, and they are the envy and resentment to work and save it. "Private capital is the product of robbery," shout the Communists, and yet the real and vile of their existence is the evil fruit of private capital, or, in other words, the individual savings and accumulations of which were more brought long years of industry and economy. The workingmen who have labored hard and by dint of frugality and economy have succeeded in saving enough to provide themselves with a home and to have a little fund in the bank for a rainy day are the chief mark of private capital which these Communistic soldiers, if they had their way, would take from him and divide among their lazy crew. That is their idea of the Republic of private capital. Upon another banner was inscribed: "Lawlessness Means Equal Rights for All." Equal rights without law to guard them makes no rights for any one except the strongest. Under the Communistic principle, the man who could kill the most and steal the most would have the most, and, in the chaos which would ensue, the weak or weak be trampled and "all advancing, while the strongest, feast from carnivals, would fight like wild beasts for their prey. Another banner bore the inscription: "Down with the Thieves, the Aldermen, and the Monopoly," or, in other words, down with the law, religion, and property. And what would these gents substitute for them? Lawlessness, robbery, incendiarism, murder, violence, the destruction of all forms of law, the arrest of progress, the overthrow of property, and at last anarchy and chaos.

These are the sentiments of Anarchists as flaunted in the face of the people of Chicago by this class scum, most of whom are not citizens, while those who are have been false to their oaths of citizenship. They have no love for country without freedom. They have not come here to labor or to take part in the general progress of the country as good citizens. They have not come here to make homes for themselves, their wives and children, or to buy property. They have not come here because they can get better wages and a better living than they had in the countries they have left, but if their Anarchistical ends existing, because they believed the Government would have one of them, hoist them, and shoot, and supply them with means while they are pushed in a condition of idleness. As the Communistic or anti-property is that they cannot find work, because all public works, whether of the State or private individuals, are opposed by the Communists, and all their energies are directed to the destruction of property and violence public peace. Another class of Communists are those who are too lazy to work, and who prefer to live by their wits, by begging, by stealing, or by any other means rather than by honest labor. Of this class, unfortunately, there are too many in this city, and they constitute the most dangerous element of the Communistic party. Another class of Communists are those who are ignorant and deluded, and who have been misled by the false representations of designing leaders. Another class of Communists are those who are ignorant and deluded, and who have been misled by the false representations of designing leaders. Another class of Communists are those who are ignorant and deluded, and who have been misled by the false representations of designing leaders.

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The addition of special legislation to the

OKLAHOMA TO BE OPENED.

It is remarkable what a sudden and wide Democratic progress are developing in the Oklahoma region, and with what impetuous they hasten to place Cleveland for his order regarding the cattle occupants from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. The real is rather hasty and the order a little premature. The facts are that the President persistently refused to take any action against the cattle occupants until an Indian outbreak was threatened, and then, Sheridan reported that it was a matter of military necessity for him to do so. After the President's inaction had brought matters to the Indian Territory to a crisis, and the Government had been compelled to an expense of a quarter million for transportation and barrier troops there to prevent a threatened outbreak, Mr. Cleveland had no choice but to follow the policy given him by Gen. Sheridan. Instead of being praised for his hasty and enforced action the President is deserving rather of public censure for his inexcusable delay.

When Mr. Cleveland first came into office he found that a law had just been passed on the statute-book, looking to the speedy opening of the Oklahoma country to white settlement. For this purpose the President was granted extraordinary powers, and the law ordered it was supposed he would proceed to correct the abuses which had been fostered while Colegrove was in control of the Interior Department. The strongest appeals were made to the President to make use of the authority conferred on him to stop the spoliation of the Indian lands by the cattle company monopolists, and call the reservation lands by the cattle company monopolists, and call the reservation lands by the cattle company monopolists, and call the reservation

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England at Last Determines to Remove the Severe Embargo of Russia.

A Leading English Politician Said to Be Involved in a Royal Scandal.

Peace and the Belligerent Nations—The Afghan Boundary Question—The British Navy Budget.

London, July 23.—[By the Modern Record Co. to The Tribune.]—The members of the Government to secure Russia, an announcement to the House of Commons by Under-Secretary Fowler this evening, has caused great excitement. Russia is the second city in the Empire, having 10,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are powerful industrious and enterprising traders. Its merchants, which numbers of about 2,000 Russians, has constantly petitioned a step which has already taken away their customers, and is therefore one of the reasons in Liverpool. There has long been an embargo on the import of these articles, and it is whatever to all hands that a waste to a port more as England's breach of many laws to be ascribed that the governors of Liverpool and Hull. At the same time the guilds would serve other English towns or go to their rooms to take of the grievance to Prince of the English merchants and the terrible reports of suffering disease, and cruel that arose from all parts of the East Sea, known where which were you mentioned. King John of Abyssinia, whose country nearly adjoins Eritrea, has undertaken to bring the provinces and such of the Italian as well to keep in Abyssinia, on the East Sea coast, where they will be under the protection of the Italian military guardians of that port, through they may be sent for aid to Upper Egypt. The gold discovered by King John has been estimated at $200,000.

Mr. Robert Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, announced to the House of Commons that the Government had received information that the Emperor of Russia had ratified Mr. Gosch's embargo order. Lifting a great load of the money and anchoring nearly all here safely.

Liberal members have announced the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the Scotch Local Government, incorporating the principle of the Scotch Local Government Act of 1889, and the Duke of Richmond, chairman of the Scotch Board of Agriculture, to appear in preparation for carrying the measure through the British Parliament this session in spite of the Duke of Argyll's opposition. This measure is considered favorably that the Lords intend to enforce the provisions.

In the House of Commons this evening, on the vote of the army estimates, Sir Henry Fowler, Secretary for War, announced that Government's intention to grant Lieutenant-Colonel Lugard, who has been in charge of the East African Company, and Captain Jackson, of the Royal Niger Company, the Victoria cross. Mr. O'Neill complained of the Government's action in the matter of the Irish Land Commission, and Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government had no power to act.

At the request of Mr. Forster the Government promised to introduce in the autumn a measure to amend the present law of [illegible] of Parliament.

Mr. Samuel Smith, Liberal member for the Flintshire district, introduced a bill to [illegible] the Welsh Church.

Mr. Gladstone has been unable to be present at the meeting of the Cabinet Council to-day, owing to a severe attack of [illegible].

The Queen will leave Balmoral for Windsor on the 31st inst.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed a general officer and the Duke of Cambridge a field marshal.

The Duke of Cambridge is to command the autumn maneuvers of the troops in Lancashire, which is to be the largest military gathering that has taken place since the Crimean war.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Wonderful Phenomena That Startled the People of an Illinois Town.

A Washington Horse-Thief Captured—A Story of a Mad Dog's Ravages.

Suicide of a Dickens Dam Official—St. Paul Democrats at Deseret, Ills.

THE BALKANS.

The Pennsylvania Puts the Budapest Fire Back to the Old Figure.

Penny and St. Louis Lines Cutting Rate Amid Protests—Rates to Interior Western Points.

The New York Central Gets Control of the West Shore—The Terms.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

LAKE MARINE.

The Depletion in the Lake Shipping Trade Assuming a Serious Aspect.

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Transit Property Lying Idle at the Docks.

No Demand for Tonnage—Quick and Cheap Rates Forgone for Coal a Model.

THE RAILROADS.

Rate Cutting Between Chicago and Kansas City Points.

Rumors of Another Big Deal in Which the Rock Island Is Interested.

Rate Cutting Between Chicago and Kansas City Points.

Rumors of Another Big Deal in Which the Rock Island Is Interested.

A BATTLE OF THE BOOKS.

Librarians Gathered at Lake Geneva Discuss Methods.

Report of Committee on Classification Is Presented.

A MEMORIAL TO HERALDRY.

Society Organized to Preserve Records of Ancient Families.

Plans for Publication of Genealogical Data Are Discussed.

Theo. Thomas
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
TONIGHT—REMEMBER TONIGHT.
MYERS'S THEATER
The Marble Heart.
STARKOW'S SPECIALS
NEW DIME MUSEUM.
COLUMBIA THEATER
BELLINI TYPICAL ORCHESTRA.
GRAND GARDEN THEATER
PANORAMA
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

A. L. Cooper, Alma, O., and E. E. Tebell, Eau Claire, Wis., are stopping at the Tremont.

James H. Smith, Toronto, Ont., and H. S. Lake, New Orleans, are at the Sherman.

E. J. Clark and wife, Topeka, Kan., and Hunter S. Davis and wife, Lincoln, Neb., are guests at the Palmer.

Mr. Edward Drummond, the Chief Deputy in the United States Court's office, left yesterday for the East on a six weeks' vacation.

Congressman William Fitz Kellogh, New Orleans; General Forrester; John S. Reese, U. S. A.; and ex-Congressman John B. Allen, Salem (Oregon's tenth person), are registered at the Pacific.

IN CENTRAL.

Little Schaffer has not yet been found, but two policemen are still at work on the case.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Kinsella of No. 227 Clark street was driven by a dog which persistently went mad and was killed by a policeman before he could attack any one. Mrs. Kinsella is a patient in the hot that she will not have a relapse or hydrophobia.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Frederick Rose of No. 324 North Halsted street was run over by a locomotive on the Chicago, North Shore & Pacific tracks at Park street. He sustained a fracture of the skull and is still at the County Hospital, where he was taken.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherwin, optician, No. 66 Madison street (Marquette Building), was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 72° warm; noon, 8 a. m., 72°; 2 p. m., 72° warm; 4 p. m., 72°; 6 p. m., 72°; 8 p. m., 72°; 10 p. m., 72°; 12 p. m., 72°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 30.00; noon, 30.00; 2 p. m., 30.00; 4 p. m., 30.00; 6 p. m., 30.00; 8 p. m., 30.00; 10 p. m., 30.00; 12 p. m., 30.00.

Angelo Cavagnaro was charged before Justice Weber with the assault, it is said, that the latter received a [illegible] stroke of [illegible] on the head with a shovel. The victim's father, Stephen Cavagnaro, of No. 180 Clybourn avenue, was in court and asked that a continuance be taken until after the trial of [illegible].

William Hutchinson, who was married at the mother of Irene Hall, a woman of her friends with whom he lived, was sentenced by Judge Barbour yesterday to serve seventeen years in the penitentiary, according to the jury's verdict. The judge said the sentence for the twelve was fully warranted by the evidence.

The holder of the South Town Assessor will sit in the hands of the County Clerk. The South Town assessment on real estate is $4,000,000 and on personal property $1,000,000. Last year the assessment on real estate was $3,000,000 and on personal property $1,000,000, showing a decrease in personal property this year of $500,000, and an increase on real estate of $1,000,000.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon of the Directors there was organized the Tuberculosis Relief Society (Incorporated), and the following officers being elected: C. B. Whitney, president; E. S. Clark, vice-president; C. J. Vose, secretary; W. L. Norris, treasurer. The headquarters of the society will be at the meeting of the Wisconsin and Rural Improvement Association of Illinois.

Saturday night while guiding along Division street L. J. Wheeler, who lives at No. 100 Ewing street, was set upon by a hold-looking young fellow named John Hanley and robbed of his watch and money. The thief was shown an [illegible] by Wheeler, and when he was arrested Hanley had the watch in his pocket. Hanley is also said to have robbed Frederick Wilson, who lives at No. 1 Ewing street, of $1.50 Saturday night. Hanley was arraigned in the Central Police Court yesterday morning and held to the Grand Jury in $1,000 bonds. Several complaints were made against Hanley, but Wheeler was the only one who appeared against him.

P. J. Greenwald, living at No. 100 West Lake street, was charged with assault with intent to kill. Justice Weber continued the case till July 30, accepting $1,000 bail. It is alleged that Sunday Greenwald went up to the second floor of the rear of his premises, a frame cottage for the rear of West Lake street, and began to [illegible] for the owner of that house. A dispute arose over some kitchen utensils, and Greenwald struck the latter on the head with a [illegible]. Mrs. Greenwald, who was present, [illegible] her husband, and he turned on her, striking her on the head with the [illegible]. She was taken to the County Hospital.

William Vance, the lawyer, who claims to have been grossly insulted by Thomas E. Dillon, a passenger in one of the buses, was fined $5 and costs by Justice Prentiss yesterday for disturbing the peace. He refused to pay the fine and was committed to the County Jail. Dillon was not present when the case was called, and his bail was forfeited. Vance was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Dillon, who alleged that Vance had struck him with a cane. The evidence showed that Vance passed through the gate and refused to leave the coach when requested to do so by the conductor. He was taken, kicking the [illegible] of which will result in a civil suit for damages.

Joseph Hirt, a "barrel-house" saloonkeeper of No. 464 North Clark street, was fined $100 by a jury in Judge Honore's branch of the Criminal Court of selling liquor on the Sabbath. A waiver of speedy trial, for the sum of $1 would, it was shown, Hirt had the day before been arrested for selling liquor through a screen. The owners of the defendant say that they had paid him to furnish the bribe for a mere trifling sum more, but the transaction never came about circumstantially, was unlawful, as the law provides a penalty for selling liquor on Sunday without a license under that or another, whether or not the purchaser is a friend of the seller.

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Geo. [illegible] Sto [illegible] Comm [illegible] COU [illegible] Comm [illegible] PEA [illegible] RUN [illegible] MO [illegible] A.S. [illegible] N.W. [illegible]

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